

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—On and after January 1, 1875, the daily and weekly editions of the New York Herald will be sent free of postage.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year. Four cents per copy. Annual subscription price \$12.

Rejected communications will not be returned.

Letters and packages should be properly sealed.

LONDON OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK HERALD—NO. 46 FLEET STREET.

PARIS OFFICE—RUE SCRIBE.

Subscriptions and advertisements will be received and forwarded on the same terms as in New York.

VOLUME XL.....NO. 141

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
Broadway, corner of Twenty-ninth street.—NEGRO MINSTRELS, at 8 P. M.; close at 10 P. M.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, at 10 P. M. Miss Ada Dyer, Mr. Montague.

LOWERY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M.

ROBINSON HALL.
West Sixteenth street.—English Opera.—GIROFLE, at 8 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of Fourth street.—JIM BLUDSOE, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M. Miss Nobles. Matinee at 2 P. M.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
No. 214 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.
West Fourteenth street.—Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
No. 24 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Eighty avenue and Twenty-third street.—TWELVE EMPLOYEES, at 8 P. M.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.
No. 225 Broadway.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue.—MAHESH, at 8 P. M.; close at 11 P. M. Miss Clara Morris.

BROOKLYN PARK THEATRE.
Fulton avenue.—VARIETY, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M.

GERMANIA THEATRE.
Fourteenth street.—ADELAIDE, at 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Twenty-eighth street and Broadway.—THE BIG BO. NANZA, at 8 P. M.; close at 10:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEODORE THOMAS' CONCERT, at 8 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
Fourth street.—GIROFLE, at 8 P. M. Miss Gentry.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1875.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather to-day will be partly cloudy or clear.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were again subject to considerable fluctuations and closed feverishly. Gold was strong at 116½. Money on call rates as usual. Foreign exchange was steady.

FLEETWOOD PARK RACES.—The trotting yesterday was witnessed by a large and enthusiastic assemblage. The harness purse was won by George H. Mitchell and the team race by Lady Barnham and mate. The programme for to-day promises excellent sport.

THE NEW CAPITAL COMMISSION was agreed on in the Conference Committee yesterday, and is to consist of the Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General and Canal Auditor. The proposed appropriation for this year is one million dollars, and Mr. Eaton is to be continued as Superintendent, subject to removal by the Governor.

FOREST FIRES are raging in Pennsylvania, and threaten several towns in the lumber regions with destruction. The local authorities seem alive to the danger and are making every effort to arrest the conflagration. Unless, however, there should come a heavy fall of rain it is to be feared that great damage may be done.

SENATOR SELKROG distinguished himself the other day by solemnly promising to consider the Rapid Transit bill in the open Senate, when it could be properly discussed and either passed or defeated. The Senator, in the interest of the enemies of rapid transit, deliberately broke this promise. This is a courageous act on the part of Senator SelkroG, to say the least, and deserves to be publicly acknowledged.

THE DAY SET APART for paying honor to the gallant dead who fell in defence of the Union draws near, and the notes of preparation are heard in the camp of the Grand Army of the Republic. This year the National Guard of this city will not parade, owing to a well grounded objection on the part of members to the use of the National Guard as a political engine. It is urged, with strong reason, that the honoring of the Union dead should be the care of the nation, not of a secret and irresponsible body like the Grand Army of the Republic.

SENATOR MADDEN, of Orange, told the listening Senate the other night "that a new born desire for rapid transit" had seized many members. Senator Madden has learned a great many things since he lived on the route of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. He will learn a great many more when he comes before the people to defend his extraordinary course on this great question.

THE YELLOW FLAG.—The quarantine authorities are busily engaged making preparations to ward off any infectious diseases that may come into port from the tropics during the summer. There does not seem any good reason to fear any extraordinary visitation from Yellow Jack or the cholera, the twin bogaboys of all great ports. Experience teaches that in presence of proper sanitary precautions they are not so formidable as they are commonly esteemed, and as our health authorities seem well awake the citizens can dismiss all fear about the health of this city during the summer months.

Sherman and Grant—Let Us Have the Truth.

The discussion attending the publication of General Sherman's "Memoirs" is taking a wide range. Many opinions are expressed as to the wisdom of the General in inviting the controversy. Some military critics think that it would have been wise for him to have ignored the subject altogether, leaving to history the adjustment of his own fame. Others recall the generosity shown by President Grant in restoring to him his protest against the attack of Vicksburg—an attack which was successful against Sherman's judgment, and was the real foundation of the President's military fame—and contrast this with what appears to be a desire on Sherman's part to invite a controversy with the President. Others regard the book of General Sherman as simply a tribute to the West Point "aristocracy" which was so unfortunately dominant during the war, and an attack upon the volunteer system and volunteer generals. General Logan, in correspondence with the Philadelphia paper, published yesterday, makes the apt point that if General Sherman did not think him fit to command after McPherson's death, General Grant did think him fit to supersede Thomas, a greater general than McPherson, and holding a higher command. This point we think aptly taken. The friends and admirers of Mr. Stanton are preparing to vindicate the great Secretary from Sherman's severe assaults. So that we are really embarking upon a discussion that bids fair to be more interesting than any we have had since the war.

Clearly enough, General Sherman has a right to publish the memoirs of his military career during his life. In doing so, as we have shown, he simply follows the example of commanders as illustrious as Xenophon, Caesar, Frederick, Napoleon and Scott. Nay, more; he follows the example of his immediate predecessor, General Grant. It is well understood that the President has given official sanction to the admirable and comprehensive work of General Badeau, in "The Military History of General Grant," the second volume of which is soon to be published. The difference between General Sherman and General Grant is that General Sherman is a ready, interesting and at times a brilliant writer—prefers to tell his own story. General Grant is a clumsy writer, and has been too much concerned in public affairs to give the time necessary to a history; so he has selected the facile and scholarly pen of one who was near him in the army. More than this, no harm is ever done by telling the truth. In the interest of truth no one can question the course of General Sherman. As Milton says, in an extract quoted by Judge Porter the other day, "Though all the winds of doctrine were let loose upon the earth, so truth be in the field we do injuriously to misdoctrines her strength. Let her and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew Truth put to the worst in a free and open encounter? For who knows not Truth is strongest next to the Almighty? She needs no policies, no stratagems, to make her victorious. Those are the shifts that Error uses against her power. Give her but room and do not bind her when she sleeps." These majestic words can find no more appropriate application than to the discussion of General Sherman's "Memoirs." The only question we have to ask is, Does General Sherman tell the truth? Does he tell it without needlessly offending any one and without the violation of the proper amenities and reservations of life?

If he does not then there are a hundred thousand witnesses who can rise and confront him. Every general in the army who served with him, the officers, the private soldiers, his antagonists, the people whom he conquered, the War Department, the civil servants of the administration—all have it in their power, on one point or another, to testify whether General Sherman speaks what is true or what is false. It is in the interest of truth and history that this discussion should proceed now. Better have the truth determined when the witnesses are living than to wait until the accumulated dust of generations makes honest investigation impossible.

Take one point alone, and this is only one of the points about which there will be wide discussion. General Sherman, in his book, plainly says that the march to the sea, conceived by foreign critics to be the most brilliant achievement of the war, was his own act, and that he has been denied this honor by the friends of President Grant. Let us quote his own words to make our statement exact. On page 166, volume II., of his "Memoirs," the General says:—"This was the first time that General Grant assented to the march to the sea, and although many of his warm friends and admirers insist that he was the author and projector of that march, and that I simply executed his plans, General Grant has never, in my opinion, thought so or said so." This clearly means that General Sherman suffers under the injustice put upon him by the "friends and admirers" and historians of General Grant's career. In order that it may be seen that he does not speak without reason, and as showing the wisdom and courage of these "Memoirs," let us quote again from two at least of the military authorities whose position and information entitle them to respect. First, we take General Badeau, whose work is published under the personal supervision of the President, so far as its facts are concerned. General Badeau, an honorable and trustworthy author, in volume I., page 577, of his "Military History of General Grant," says that Grant sent orders, "with a view to the movement against Atlanta and Mobile, which, notwithstanding his promotion, Grant still intended to lead in person. This operation had now been frequently explained by him to his staff. It was his plan at this time to fight his way to Atlanta, and then, holding that place and the line between it and Chattanooga, to cut loose with his army either for Mobile or Savannah, whichever events should designate as the most practical objective point. He meant to concentrate Sherman's, Thomas' and Schofield's armies for this purpose, and entertained no doubt whatever of entire success. When he started for Washington it was his firm intention to return to Chattanooga, and while he retained control of all the armies, to lead in person those which moved toward the sea." No statements could be plainer than this, and to show, further, that General Badeau was not alone in this opinion, let us quote from the work of Hon. Charles A. Dana, formerly Assistant Secretary of War to Mr. Stanton, a

member of General Grant's military family, a writer of his life, and one who, from his position under Mr. Stanton, would have a thorough knowledge of the events of the war. Mr. Dana, on page 160 of his "Life of Grant," says:—"It was about this time that the idea of severing the rebel territory again by conducting a campaign from Chattanooga to the seacoast first presented itself to his (Grant's) mind." Again, on page 414, "The Atlanta campaign and the march to the sea" and "Sherman's grand holiday excursion and picnic party through the Carolinas, again severing the Southern territory, isolating and scattering its armies, breaking its communications and cutting out the vitals of the Confederacy," "bear ample testimony not only to the grandeur of Grant's conceptions, but to the heroic and unshakable resolution with which he carried them into effect."

Now, what is the truth? The issue could not be more clearly joined than upon this one point. Did General Sherman plan the march to the sea? General Badeau and Mr. Dana—the one Grant's private secretary, the other Assistant Secretary of War—attribute the glory of it to Grant. General Sherman contends that it belongs to himself alone. Certainly, in the interest of history there could be no more important question submitted to the discussion of the public. Whatever harm may result in the controversy, the solemn interests of truth will be served in the end.

More than this, there are questions affecting the fame and ability of other commanders which General Sherman discusses. He criticizes Hooker, McClelland, McClellan, Rosecrans, Logan, Blair, McPherson, Palmer and others. To some, like Howard, Schofield, Slocum and Thomas, he awards praise; to others censure. Many of these officers still live. They can write, or they have friends who can. Naturally, those who are censured complain; but how much better to answer the assaults now than to have them made when reply is impossible? General Sherman invites as free criticism as he bestows. The trouble with military men is that we are apt to allow their glory to hide their faults, to look at them as though wrapped in glamour; as mysterious, supernatural beings, above envy or reproach or question.

It is something for us to see that they are mere men after all, and that under the uniform there is as much envy, passion, ambition, love of praise and dislike of censure as under the civilian who knows no more of battle than a spinster. The best interests of the country will be served by the controversy, and all we have to say is, let there be a wide, open field and fair play, and may the truth win.

Rapid Transit in the Senate.

We think there is no longer any reason to fear an adjournment of the Legislature before the new Rapid Transit bill has been acted on, but whether it will pass the Senate without amendments that would render it nugatory we are not confident. Senator Jarvis Lord and other soreheads of the Canal Ring are doing all in their power to obstruct its progress and load it with crippling amendments. In the discussion last evening they indulged in unrestrained and ribald invectives against the Governor because he is known to favor it. Most of the objections against the bill which have been raised by Lord and his Canal Ring confederates are preposterous. The pretence that it would saddle each county of the State with the expense of five commissioners is a sample of the intelligence and candor of these evil-doers. The bill does not permit the appointment of commissioners until twenty-five respectable citizens and taxpayers resident in the county petition for a road. If a petition should be made for a road that is not needed, and commissioners be thereupon appointed, not a dollar of expense can ensue to the county, for the bill explicitly provides that the compensations of the commissioners shall be paid by the company that builds the road. The counties can be subjected to no expense, whether roads are built or not. The fact that the commissioners are to be paid by the railroad companies will prevent their accepting office unless they have reason to believe that the need of a road is so urgent that it will be actually constructed. The amendment of Senator Jarvis Lord on Wednesday evening is equally preposterous except as a stratagem for nullifying the bill. That amendment confines the operation of the bill to the counties of New York and Westchester, thus making it a local bill and rendering it unconstitutional, since the new amendments of the constitution forbid the Legislature to pass any local law for laying down railroad tracks. Although it is true that there is no immediate need of rapid transit except in this city, Lord's amendment was conceived in a spirit of malignant hostility to the bill, which would be void and worthless if so limited. There was no need of the limitation for protecting the other counties, because the law would never be put in operation in them. The design of Lord's amendment was simply to kill the bill by rendering it unconstitutional, and not to protect other parts of the State, where no road can be built which is not wanted, and even if it could be built it would be at the risk and expense of the stockholders and not of the county.

The success of the bill depends on the fidelity of the Assembly. If the amendments of the Senate should be unsatisfactory the Assembly must refuse its concurrence, and keep the Legislature in session until a satisfactory result is reached in a conference committee.

WHEN GENERAL SMITH took his seat in the Police Board the old Commissioners endeavored to reduce him to the position of financial clerk of the Board by electing him Treasurer. General Smith declined the office and refused to qualify. The other Commissioners now claim that he was elected Treasurer and must qualify or resign. If he should tender his resignation the Board would refuse to accept it, and then he would be held to be *de facto* and *de jure* Treasurer. The trick is too transparent. As General Smith has never accepted, qualified for or filled the office, he has nothing to resign. He is not the Treasurer of the Board, and as he is the only capable Commissioner he should not allow his usefulness to be hampered by accepting any such clerical position. We want a practical reform in the force, and General Smith should devote his time to securing it.

The Mecklenburg Centennial.

The great success of the celebration at Charlotte yesterday, following, after a month's interval, the equally successful celebrations at Lexington and Concord, relieves us from misgivings respecting the grand Centennial of 1876, which will not be local, but national. These recent demonstrations, in the South as well as the North, attest an all-pervading national pride and fervent spirit of patriotism which kindle into enthusiasm as occasions are offered which render their proper exhibition. We have not dissimbled our deep anxiety that the Mecklenburg Celebration should satisfy public expectation, and our columns for the last month bear witness that we have done all in our power to invest it with interest. Our zeal has been stirred—first, by a genuine sympathy with the local feeling in North Carolina; secondly, by a conviction that the patriotic feeling of the country by which the country may judge of the great celebration next year; and, thirdly, and more especially, by a feeling that the success of these patriotic festivities at Charlotte would be a test of the interest of the South in the great occasion which is beginning to attract the attention of all civilized nations.

We feel greater satisfaction in the Mecklenburg celebration than in Lexington, Concord and Ticonderoga, because it has taken place in the South and is a conspicuous proof that the recent civil war has not quenched nor abated the patriotic spirit of that section of the country. The glorious memories of the Revolution are the strongest bond of union between the North and the South, and we fervently rejoice at the proof given yesterday that the emulous patriotism of Carolina founded on Revolutionary memories is not inferior to that of Massachusetts. How trivial is the recent controversy respecting dates and documents in comparison with this proof that our civil war has not dimmed the fires of patriotism! The Centennial Celebration in North Carolina deserves more credit than that in Massachusetts. Charlotte is not, like Lexington and Concord, in the immediate vicinity of great cities like Boston and Lowell. It is not located in a densely populated section like Eastern Massachusetts. It had not the attraction of the presence of the President and his Cabinet and the participation of literary men known to fame. And yet its streets were as thronged, its military and civic display as imposing, and the success of its celebration as great as that in the most densely populated part of New England. This speaks well for Southern patriotism. It proves that the spirit of our forefathers burns even more brightly in Southern than in Northern hearts. It shows that the South, in its unsuccessful attempt to secede, did not intend to desert the principles of the American Revolution. The fact that the Confederate constitution was copied almost word for word from the constitution of the United States proves that while aiming at a geographical separation they still clung to the same political principles which were held by the founders of the Republic. We hail the success of the Mecklenburg Celebration, its great outpouring of people, its pride in national memories, its reverence for our Revolutionary fathers, its satisfaction in Southern priority in efforts for independence, as the most auspicious and healing event which has occurred since the South laid down its arms in the spring of 1865. We are now confident that the great Centennial Celebration next year will restore the harmony of the Republic after the unfortunate estrangement of the last fifteen years.

Brutality on Blackwell's Island.

The interesting chapter portraying the ill treatment inflicted by the keepers upon the petty offenders imprisoned on Blackwell's Island which we printed the other day suggests a darker side than it reveals. The story was simply and artlessly told, and it is plain on its face that the experiences of the Herald representative were not overdrawn. His treatment was the average treatment of every person who is unfortunate enough to be sent to the Island, and the brutalities he witnessed and experienced were a sure sign that great wrongs are inflicted upon the inmates of our public institutions every day of which the public can form no just conception. Fear inspired by blows and abuse seems to be the only idea of discipline possessed by the subordinate officers of the prison. We can well understand how poor Stockvis came to his death when we know that in every case a blow is the only argument of the keepers. And it is not kind and gentle treatment, such as is due even to the vilest of offenders, which alone is lacking on Blackwell's Island, but there is even a want of cleanliness under circumstances where dirt is the lowest condition of evil. Evidently public opinion, which was so painfully aroused by the Stockvis case, has not yet wrought its full measure of reform, and much remains to be accomplished by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction before the institutions under their charge may be said to be even reasonably well managed.

It is impossible to read the Herald's story without being impressed with the full force of this mismanagement. The disgusting compliments of the clerk who received the prisoners ought never to have been uttered in a prison, and, though the circumstance was a small matter in itself, it shows that complete lack of anything like prison discipline which can only be overcome by cruelty. The scenes at the stable, where a surly overseer seeks out victims upon whom to wreak petty cruelties and annoyances which only a bad man would seek to inflict, are a sure sign that the morals of our institutions has been completely broken down. Closer scrutiny would have revealed grosser wrongs. From what we have been able to discover it is plain that a day on the Island is a day of torture and torment for every man and woman so unfortunate as to fall into the clutches of the law. Hard blows take the place of kind words and brutality usurps the place of authority. The baths are neglected on account of the lax disregard of the keepers. The cells are poisoned by foul air because no provision for cleanliness and decency has been made. Even profanity and obscenity are not repressed. The slums of the Fourth and Sixth wards are not more unhealthy, morally or physically, than the boasted public institutions of New York. Is it possible this state of affairs is longer to continue? We learn, as detailed elsewhere, that Commissioner Bailey and his associates are

disposed to correct the evils, but the task is one of great magnitude, and it will require unceasing endeavor on their part to make the public institutions what they should have been throughout their whole history.

Judge Porter's Argument in Defence of Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Porter ranks in the estimation of his professional brethren as one of the most persuasive and impressive lawyers of the State in addressing a jury. He was retained in the Beecher case solely in view of this talent in which he so greatly excels. Although he has been constantly present during this protracted trial he has taken no active part in it previous to the summing up, his four or five months' attendance having no other object than to qualify him for the task which he is now discharging with his customary ability and eloquence. He has already spoken two days, and those who have listened to him say that the printed record does but scant justice to the effect of his powerful manner. But, after all, it is the substance and not the manner of his address which can have any legitimate influence on the judgment of either the jury or the public. It is not by the arts of the orator, but by the force and pertinence of his arguments, that his client must be acquitted or condemned. His speech, as it appears in print, stripped of the advantages it derives from his manner of delivering it, is the only thing to be weighed by cool men.

During these two interesting days Judge Porter has been skimming with the outposts of the case without coming into close quarters with its real points. He has occupied the attention of the jury almost exclusively with what Tilton did in matters which had no immediate connection with the charges against Mr. Beecher. He has dwelt at great length and with much ingenuity on the gushing correspondence between Tilton and his wife for several years previous to the alleged adultery. All healthy minds must regard this correspondence on the part of both husband and wife as simply nauseous. Nobody would think it safe to say what people whose amorous susceptibilities are so abnormally quick and outflowing might or might not be capable of doing. But what have these sickening effusions to do with the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence? So far as these prove anything they prove that both husband and wife were habitually in a state of amorous semi-insanity which would justify almost every inference as to the possible conduct of either under circumstances of temptation. It is just as supposable that this disgustingly warm temperament disclosed by the letters may have led to aberrations on one side as on the other. This lovesick correspondence between husband and wife for years before the alleged offence proves nothing as to the subsequent conduct of Mr. Beecher, which must be judged by its own proper evidence and not by the antecedent billing and cooing and mutual confessions and complaints of this strange couple. The extensive comments of Judge Porter on their preposterous love letters have no proper bearing on the case.

Another of Judge Porter's topics seems equally irrelevant. He dilates at great length on the improbability of Mr. Beecher getting into such a scrape. The improbability is too strong and too evident to require such an expenditure of argument. But this is a weapon with a double edge. The intrinsic improbability, the protection which Mr. Beecher derived from his character, the shield of his unbounded popularity, his hosts of admiring friends and his great services, would naturally have discouraged false accusations. The great improbability of such charges being believed should have prevented their being made unless founded on evidence.

There is another argument that Judge Porter worked up with striking rhetorical force, which the public will accept with some abatement. It was the improbability that Mr. Beecher's criminal intercourse with Mrs. Tilton could have taken place in his own house, where the presence of his wife, his children, his grandchildren and a constant stream of calling parishioners precluded secrecy. This is more plausible than convincing. It has never been charged that any act of the kind beyond the first was committed in Mr. Beecher's house, and the alleged date of that was October 10, when Mr. Beecher's family had not returned from their summer sojourn in the country and the stream of callers was interrupted by the supposed absence of the pastor. Judge Porter's eloquence on this point is therefore founded on an assumed state of facts and surroundings that did not exist at that date, and it was imprudent for him to make an argument which could be so easily refuted. We are not discussing the question of Mr. Beecher's guilt or innocence, but only the speech of his advocate so far as it has gone. The substance of our criticism is that he has not yet grappled with the main parts of the evidence.

Mrs. Lincoln.

It is with a feeling of sad satisfaction that we note the action of a court of Illinois in reference to the widow of President Lincoln. This court has considered carefully her case and declared her to be insane. She will be remanded to proper custody and the control of her affairs given to her son. For a long time there has been no more painful scandal than that which has associated around the name of the widow of the illustrious President. Her acts have excited the apprehension of her friends and led to the most cruel thoughts in the minds of the people. It would be ungracious to recall them now, and we only make this reference to express our contentment that the result of a legal investigation has proved that her eccentricities have been the result of an irreparable and grievous calamity. Nor can we wonder that her reason should have given away before the appalling events which culminated in her husband's death. The action of the Illinois court will restore Mrs. Lincoln to that respectful sympathy which it was feared at one time she had forfeited, and will add a new sorrow to what was felt over her husband's murder. When the assassin destroyed the life of the first American of his time it was not alone life that he destroyed but the reason of his life companion.

MORE COLONELS.—Major General Husted, whose title of Major General represents military service performed since the war, has assumed a very serious responsibility by a resolution giving the Governor power to increase

the list of colonels. It is a safe calculation to say that nine men out of every ten in this progressive community have some military title of which colonel is the lowest expression. Even major has become a term of contempt or undue familiarity. If we keep on in this business of allowing our Governors to shower titles upon people who have neither earned nor deserve them the highest mark of distinction in the future will be the simple Christian name of a gentleman.

Princeton's Raid.

We publish in another column an interesting account of a raid made by the students of Princeton College on the College of Rutgers, in which the students of one of our chief universities proved themselves daring and expert burglars. In reading the graphic account of the raid given by our correspondent one would imagine from the experience displayed by the Princeton boys that there must be a professor of burglary somewhere in that institute of learning, for we find the students well acquainted with the use of the "jimmy" and the crowbar. We did not before imagine that "bits and braces" had anything to do with polite learning, but we suppose it is due to the progress of the young generation that they are above the prejudices which used to keep men honest and forbade them to compromise themselves by violating the law in a manner that, judged strictly, would make them felons. We are much mistaken or this prank of the Princeton students will meet with strong condemnation from public opinion. It is not pleasant to find the students of an important college thoughtlessly playing the part of brigands. For the reputation of both Princeton and Rutgers it is desirable that the affair may be dropped out of sight as soon as possible; but students had better learn that they have no special privileges that law is bound to respect. All connected with this Princeton raid have exposed themselves to the danger of being sent to State Prison, and if they escape it will be because the law officers mercifully close their eyes to the crime that has been committed. It would be well, however, if the students were made to understand that vagaries of this nature cannot be permitted to pass in future without adequate punishment.

POPULAR VERSUS CORPORATE INTERESTS.—The action of the Albany legislators in killing the bill intended to prevent the erection of a huge abattoir in this city offers a curious commentary on the value of popular representation. It is the will of the people of this city that no slaughter houses should be licensed in populous neighborhoods or in their vicinity, but as the interest of a wealthy corporation is involved the wishes of the citizens count as nothing against the lobbying power of rich corporations. The result of this constant disregard of the interests of the people by the men chosen to represent them must end by discrediting republican institutions.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judge Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, is sojourning at the Metropolitan Hotel.
Congressman W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Surgeon John H. Franz, United States Army, is quartered at the Sturtevant House.
Congressman Albert G. Egbert, of Pennsylvania, is registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.
Professor Joseph E. Nourse, of the United States Naval Observatory, has arrived at the Union Square Hotel.
Lieutenant Anlick Palmer, of the United States Marine Corps, has taken up his quarters at the Glenham Hotel.

In Germany there are nearly 1,000,000 more women than men. Reasons—Slaughter in battle and freedom in America.

Professor F. S. Holmes, of Charleston College, South Carolina, is among the late arrivals at the Grand Central Hotel.

Judge J. S. Landon, of the New York Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial district, is residing at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Henri Matile was sentenced to two months' imprisonment for speaking disrespectfully of the President of the French Republic.

The Duke of Cambridge wants England to carry weight in the councils of the world. But she already carries so much that she is easily beaten everywhere.

By the letters of Robespierre, lately found, it seems that the Count de Provence, subsequently Louis XVIII., was ready to behave toward Louis XVI. just as Louis Philippe subsequently behaved toward Charles X.

Mr. Brannough, the New York correspondent of the *Gartenlaube*, *Über Land und Meer*, *Salon*, *Neue Freie Presse*, has become the associate editor and proprietor of the *Blätter für Literatur*, the most important of our German weeklies.

Walter, who lately died in Paris aged 118, was a soldier in the French army at the siege of Toulon. If a freak of destiny had given this great age to another soldier who was there—Napoleon had died 1874, how it would have changed the face of Europe.

Commander George P. Ryan and Lieutenant Commander Charles J. Train, who were detailed to accompany the transit of Venus expedition to Kerguelen Island, returned in the steamship *Oatario* from Rio Janeiro, yesterday, and are at the Hoffman House.

Count Louis Corti, the Italian Minister at Washington, will go to Constantinople. This news will disturb fashionable society, as the handsome Italian Count has always been a great favorite among the ladies. Count Corti's successor will be Dr. Manegazza.

Miss Devereux of Brussels, bequeathed her immense fortune to the Jesuits. The Brussels Court of Appeals has decided that the will is not valid, and that the fortune must go to the legitimate heirs. An idea may be formed of the amount of the fortune by the fact that the Jesuits had offered the sum of 3,000,000, or 500,000, to some of the legitimate heirs if they would not go to law.

They have hitherto fed the snakes in the Garden of Plants in Paris, on live rats, which satisfied the snakes and nearly every one else; but the other day a rat became unreasonable, and dined with a snake worth 2,000, as to who should eat and who should be eaten. He killed the snake, and now they will kill the rat before they put them in, and won't give the old snakes a change.

Long current London rumors about the disasters which had overtaken one of the old historic families are now confirmed. The sale of the Marlborough jewels, of all the property in Dorsetshire and elsewhere, excepting, of course, Blenheim, is advertised. Not a single thing will be saved from the general wreck. The Duke of Marlborough has already sold his London house and shut up Blenheim Palace and will reside abroad.

The Nazim-ud-Daulah, Governor of Khorassan, recently gave two Shan of Persia an evidence of his affection by sending him "museums of 2,300 Turcoman robes, killed or captured in battle. Had it not been for the difficulty of transport, the Governor would have sent the entire heads of these enemies of the Shah to Tehran. The distance between the seat of his government and the capital and the unusual number of the trophies compelled him to resort to the expedient of separating the skins only." *Scapes in fact.*